

## AUTOMATIC APPLIANCE SERVER RE-PROVISION/RE-PURPOSING METHOD

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

#### Related Applications

The present invention is related to the subject matter of U.S. Patent Application, Serial No. \_\_\_\_\_, entitled "An Appliance Server With a Drive Partitioning Scheme That Accommodates Application Growth in Size" filed concurrently herewith.

#### 1. Technical Field:

The present invention relates to data processing systems and in particular to servers that are utilized to host applications. Still more particularly, the present invention relates to a method, system, and program product for extending server appliance functionality to allow automatic re-provisioning of the server appliance.

#### 2. Description of the Related Art:

Many businesses are capitalizing on the marketing potential of the quickly expanding Internet by providing web sites that are accessible to users on the Internet. Most of these business, however, do not have the funding, expertise, or desire to purchase required hardware and software and to set-up and maintain these web sites. These businesses typically turn to companies, such as Internet Service Providers (ISPs) that provide hosting capabilities along with the required technical expertise and equipment to host the business' applications.

Web hosting, as the process is called, typically utilizes a server or group of servers (commonly referred to within the industry as a server farm), which host software applications that provide the particular service of the server owner or business. Most

businesses utilize the ISP to provide and support their specific Internet applications on a server, which is owned by the ISP. The applications are typically stored on a CD-ROM and manually installed on the server by ISP personnel.

**Figure 2** illustrates a server farm connected to the Internet. Server farm **201** comprises three servers, each hosting a business application (or appliance). Server farm is connected to Internet **203**. Also connected to Internet **203** is client system **205**, which may be utilized to access the Internet **203** and browse or interact with the application hosted by one or more of the servers in server farm **201**.

ISPs typically provide a separate server or group of servers for each business application being hosted. Multiple servers (or server groups) with different applications are controlled by an ISP and make up the sever farm which is "plugged" into the Internet. Each server, including its affiliated software and applications, are extremely costly to acquire, and thus, ISPs seek to provide efficient utilization of the limited number of available servers.

Internet dynamics and user demands often requires an ISP to provide access to different applications and purposes from among a number of possible applications and purposes at scheduled times or on user-demand. The traditional way to handle this requirement is to laboriously install more servers on the racks with the desired application(s) and then configure the servers to meet the demand or to switch out one of the servers with another server that has the desired application loaded on it (see arrow path **207** and **209** of **Figure 2**). This proves to be rather costly and time consuming.

Appliance servers are standard severs that operate a specific application via a specific operating system (OS), (i.e., single-focused servers or server groups), and are typically installed for one purpose at an ISP/ASP server farm. Occasionally, an

application running on a particular server is desired to be (temporarily) replaced by another application. This may be due to a need to run the other application when all available servers are already being utilized (i.e., there are less available servers than the number of applications desired to be hosted). Whenever the application being run on the appliance server is no longer desired or is being replaced, the ISP personnel has to manually remove the server from the rack (or shelf), un-install the current application, install the next application, and re-configure and re-boot the server before placing the server back on the shelf. The steps of manually changing or installing an appliance server results in significant time loss and may also result in the appliance sever being temporarily unavailable to users desiring to connect to the server.

Occasionally, some ISPs maintain a bank of small personal computer (PC) servers. If the capacity of the server farm is exceeded, the provider adds an additional PC server at minimal expense compared to purchasing a high end server. Thus, hardware scalability is fairly easy to manage compared to the high end server systems. However, like the high end server systems, software scalability is not easily accomplished. In order to update the software in the server farm, each system to be updated must be taken offline, reformatted, re-partitioned, and then loaded manually. This is laborious and very time consuming. In addition, the existing OS's are stuck with working with a physical hard drive that contains a maximum of four in-flexible partitions due to compatibility and the present PC operating system's configuration. With a manual re-provisioning process, if the new application size exceeds the pre-allocated hard disk partition or space allocated for re-provisioning, the re-provisioning process cannot be completed and a new server is required.

The present invention recognizes that it would be desirable to have a method and system for automatically re-provisioning/re-purposing an appliance server to provide a different application and/or appliance responsive to a schedule or to user-demand. A

method and system that automatically re-configures a server with a new or different application without requiring significant user manipulation (or interaction) would be a welcomed improvement. These and other benefits are provided by the present invention.

5           The present invention recognizes that it would be desirable to have a method and system for automatically re-provisioning/re-purposing an appliance server to provide a different application and/or appliance. A method and system that automatically re-configures a server with a new or different application and that provides a dynamic hard disk partition scheme that allows the dynamic adjusting of the partition size of a hard disk during a re-provisioning/re-purposing process to accommodate the variable sizes of  
10           new applications. These and other benefits are provided by the present invention.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Disclosed is a method for automatically re-provisioning an appliance server without significant user-interaction. The disk drive of a server to be utilized as an appliance server is partitioned into at least three partitions, including a system partition, a network operating system (NOS) partition, and an images partition. A re-provisioning utility is provided, which, when activated by a user, removes a first application (appliance) from the NOS partition of the server and forwards it to a storage location on the network or in a storage partition of the local disk. The re-provisioning utility further installs a second application on the server from the images partition. The system is automatically re-booted and re-configured to provide full operation of the second application.

The system partition contains the system's operating system. The images partition contains an image file of the second application, which may comprise the application code and associated operating system, etc. (e.g., the network operating system (NOS) for normal operation of the server during web-hosting). The first application may be removed along with its associated operating system. The re-provisioning utility wraps/packages the first application along with its associated files and operating system into a single image file, which is then compressed and forwarded to a storage location. The image file thus comprises the application program(s) and the systems ID, IP address, etc. Additionally, each appliance is provided with a unique ID to allow independent utilization of the appliance across multiple server systems. The storage location may be the images partition or a networked location that is accessible via file transfer protocol (ftp).

The second application may be stored on images partition during initial configuration of the server or later received from a networked site via ftp. The second

application is then automatically installed over the current operating system or with another associated operating system. To install the image file, the file is first uncompressed and unpackaged and then an install executable is initiated by the re-provisioning utility. The second application is thus automatically installed on the NOS partition.

In one preferred embodiment, prior to the re-provisioning operations (i.e., create image, apply image, etc.), the re-provisioning utility combines the system's parameters, i.e., system ID, IP address, etc., in a file that is stored in the images partition that may be accessed later to re-activate the system's network functions. After re-provisioning, the system parameters are restored or ("re-installed") to provide similar operational and connection features to the original settings of the server.

In another preferred embodiment, the hard disk of the server is partitioned with a float (or empty) partition between the NOS partition and the images partition. The disk drive controller is provided software code that allows dynamic extension/expansion of the respective sizes of the NOS and/or the images partition into the logical space of the float partition whenever the size of the new application or the size of the image file of the new application exceeds the partitioned size of the NOS partition and the images partition, respectively. The variable partition topology and the determination of the needed sizes for the new application and image file are programmed into the re-provisioning utility, which messages the disk drive controller to implement the adjusting of the partition spaces. A flexible hard-drive partition topology is therefore enabled.

In one embodiment, user activation of the re-provisioning utility involves utilization of a user interface associated with the re-provisioning utility. The scripts may be provide within a GUI or as a text based interactive process. Thus, the appliance

server's application is conveniently changed by a short series of computer clicks or text-based user input.

The above as well as additional objects, features, and advantages of the present invention will become apparent in the following detailed written description.

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## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The novel features believed characteristic of the invention are set forth in the appended claims. The invention itself however, as well as a preferred mode of use, further objects and advantages thereof, will best be understood by reference to the following detailed description of an illustrative embodiment when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

**Figure 1** is a block diagram of a data processing system that may be utilized as a server appliance in one embodiment of the present invention;

**Figure 2** is a block diagram of a server farm connected to the Internet;

**Figure 3A** is a block diagram of the component parts of a partitioned server as utilized to implement a preferred embodiment of the invention;

**Figure 3B** is a block diagram of the component parts of a partitioned server with flexible partition sizes according to a preferred embodiment of the invention;

**Figures 4A-4B** are flow charts of the processes of automatically re-provisioning a server appliance in accordance with preferred embodiments of the invention;

**Figure 5** is a block diagram of a server farm with partitioned servers utilized to perform automatic re-provisioning according to one embodiment of the present invention;



**Figure 6** is a block diagram illustrating an appliance server console or graphical user interface (GUI) for user-interaction and error notification in accordance with one embodiment of the invention; and

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**Figure 7** is a flow chart illustrating the process of dynamically expanding NOS and/or images partition according to a preferred embodiment of the invention.

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## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

With reference now to the figures and in particular with reference to **Figure 1**, there is illustrated a block diagram of the basic structure of a data processing system **100** that may be utilized in the preferred embodiment of the invention. Data processing system **100** has at least one central processing unit (CPU) or processor **101** which is connected to several peripheral devices including input/output devices **114** for user interface. Other peripheral devices includes a non-volatile (or permanent) memory **116** (such as a hard disk) for storing the data processing system's operating system and user programs/applications, and a temporary memory device **118** (such as random access memory (RAM)) that is utilized by processor **101** while executing program instructions. In the preferred embodiment, non-volatile memory **116** is partitioned to support the functional features of the invention, which are described in detail below. Processor **101** communicates with the peripheral devices by various means, including a bus **120** or a direct channel **122**.

Those skilled in the art will further appreciate that there are other components that might be utilized in conjunction with those shown in the block diagram of **Figure 1**; for example, a display adapter connected to processor **101** might be utilized to control a video display monitor, and a memory controller may be utilized as an interface between temporary memory device **118** and processor **101**. Data processing system **100** also includes firmware **124** whose primary purpose is to seek out and load an operating system from one of the peripherals (usually permanent memory device **116**) whenever the data processing system **100** is first turned on. Data processing system **100** may also include a modem or network adapter by which remote access is provided and data processing system is networked. In the preferred embodiment, data processing system **100** also contains program code (i.e., a re-provisioning utility) that enables switching of appliance-based applications and operating modes and re-

configuring of data processing system **100** to support specific applications. The preferred embodiment further assumes that data processing system **100** has a relatively fast processor **10** along with sufficient disk space on temporary memory device **118** and on permanent memory device **116**, and other hardware components necessary for providing the functional elements of the invention.

The present invention provides a method and system that enables an automatic re-provision and/or re-purposing of an appliance server. According to a preferred embodiment, an appliance server automatically re-provisions/re-purposes itself to run a different application with very little input required by the server personnel (typically IT personnel) or user. The invention operates to change the appliance server's disk image to another image that may include a different operating system. A created image file may include the OS and application and the image file is transferred to local storage or another storage location on a network. Further, the invention may be simultaneously extended to a large number of appliance servers. Utilization of the features of the invention allows re-usability of servers by re-provision/re-purposing of the sever to a needed application or purpose based on a schedule or user-demand with very little human intervention. This functionality results in a great economic advantage due to reduced hardware costs and hours spent on manual re-configuring, etc.

A key dependency of the implementation of the re-provisioning feature of the invention is providing a known appliance drive partition layout. The drive is formatted to include a series of congruent, logical partitions. The preferred embodiment of the invention is implemented within the limit imposed by legacy compatibility of three (3) primary partitions and one (1) or data partition on a disk. Each appliance has a systems partition and an images partition in addition to the needed partitions for the operating system (OS) to work as normal.

Referring now to **Figure 3A**, an appliance server's hard disk is illustrated partitioned into four partitions (i.e., logical drives), including system partition **303**, network operating systems (NOS) partition **305**, and images partition **307**. A fourth partition, the temporary storage or data partition **309** is also provided. The system partition **303** basically comprises an operating system (OS), such as DOS or Linux. The system partition **303** exhibits the characteristics of a bootable partition on a hard drive that allows the user to perform disk imaging operations. Thus, in the preferred embodiment, the system partition **303** is hidden and set inactive during normal appliance operation, and the system partition **303** is only un-hidden and set active when a re-provisioning operation is triggered to occur. The system partition **303** contains the system's operating system. The images partition **307** contains an image file of a second application, which may comprise the application code and associated operating system, etc. (e.g., the network operating system (NOS) for normal operation of the server during web-hosting).

Creation of the partitions is undertaken at the manufacturing stage of the appliance server, and the system OS powers up the system and keeps it running. The network parameters (i.e., including name, path, userid, password, directory, etc.) are also set up at system set-up time to allow access to remote file systems. The server boots to the OS, and the system partition **303** is hidden. The NOS partitions **305** and images partition **307** are un-hidden. Re-provision images are transferred via a file transfer utility such as, for example, file transfer protocol (FTP) and stored as a file in the images partition **307** by a re-provisioning utility. The re-provisioning utility automatically sets network settings for a new image. When a re-provisioning operation is desired to be performed, the system partition **303** is set to be the active partition, the partition type of the system partition **303** is changed to normal, non-hidden OS, and the systems partition **303** is then re-booted into the system's OS (e.g., DOS or Linux). Prior to re-provisioning, the network setting is stored as a file in

images partition **307** and after re-provisioning, the network and system information are restored into the new OS. After the system boots and the images restoration is complete, the re-provisioning utility sets the NOS partition **305** as the active partition, and a utility edits the partition table to switch the systems partition **303** back to hidden. Then, the appliance re-boots from the NOS partition **305**.

Each server group (or farm) has an associated remote storage utilized to save re-provision images, and the operation of the invention requires that an FTP server be configured and present. The remote storage together with an FTP Username/Password pair and directory name of where the images should be stored is preferably specified during creation (and configuration) of the server group. References to FTP in the present invention is provided solely for illustrative purposes and any other type of file transfer mechanism that stores and retrieves files to and from a remote location and the server is permitted within the scope of the invention.

The image file contains the application program(s) and the systems ID, IP address, etc. Additionally, each appliance is provided a unique ID or file name. The image file name utilized in the preferred embodiment includes the model number and serial number of the appliance server. The re-provisioning utility concatenates these numbers and links the concatenated result to the image file as an identifier of the image file. This naming process allows each image file name to be unique, and thus, the server is able to store many different image files on to an FTP site. In the partitioned disk, the data partition **309** is utilized to store a factory image, which includes the default settings and the OS and installation parameters of the appliance server. These parameters are preferably installed during manufacturing of the appliance server. The data partition **309** thus operates as a recovery CD/disk medium.

When the re-provisioning operation occurs, the server is restarted and the system boots to the operating system on the system partition **303**. Then, after the imaging operation is completed, the systems partition **303** is set hidden by its executable programs, and the NOS partition **305** is set active again. Following, the server re-boots into the OS for normal appliance operation.

The images partition **307** is also similar to a systems partition, but is utilized to store images provided from file transfer protocol (FTP) transfer of images as described below. According to the preferred implementation, the images partition **307** is un-hidden because re-provisioning disk images and some other re-provisioning files are stored there during normal appliance operation. In the embodiment illustrated in **Figure 3A**, systems partition **303** is the first partition on the disk, and images partition **307** is the 3rd. The NOS (e.g., Linux, Windows, etc.) is installed on the second partition (NOS) partition **305**, and all other information (e.g., data, linux swap, etc.) are placed in logical drives in data partition **307**.

In one embodiment, the logical position of the fourth and third partitions are reversed. The data partition **309** has a set size and is placed in the fixed size area previously held by the images partition **307**. Consequently the images partition **307** is moved to the fourth logical area, where it is provided additional storage capacity for stored image files, whose sizes may be variable. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that the order of the partitions are not necessarily fixed and may be changed depending on the characteristics of the particular system.

## DYNAMICALLY VARIABLE HARD DISK PARTITION SIZES

One embodiment of the invention provides a variable or expandable functionality to the partitions of the hard disk, namely the NOS partition and the images partition. **Figure 3B** illustrates the new hard disk partition topology

according to the preferred embodiment. As shown, expandable NOS partition **355** and expandable image partition **357** are separated by a float partition **359**. Preferably, the float partition **359** includes sufficient space for growth of the current NOS partition **355** and the expandable image partition **357**, while supporting the storage of the factory images, etc. As illustrated, disk drive controller **352** is coupled to hard disk **350** and contains logic (hardware and/or software) that is controlled by the re-provisioning utility to provide the functional features of an adjustable disk partitioning scheme. Thus, in the preferred embodiment, the re-provisioning utility is extended to include program code for completing the functional steps illustrated below in **Figure 7** by communicating with the processor **101** and hard disk controller **352**.

An example of a hard disk with adjustable partitions is now presented. For the example, it is assumed that the hard disk has 8 Megabytes (MB) of disk space and that the hard disk is partitioned as follows: 1.5:2.5:1:2:1 representing, in order, the disk sizes for system, expandable NOS, float, expandable images, and data partitions. When an additional 0.5 MB of memory is required to install the new application, the upper, logical address boundary of the NOS partition **355** is moved into the float partition space, and the new partition configuration becomes 1.5:3.0:0.5:2:1. If the image file also requires 0.25 MB of additional memory space, the partition configuration becomes 1.5:3.0:0.25:2.25:1, and so on. The logical boundaries of each partition represents memory addresses that the processor is made aware of in order to correctly access (e.g., store and read) the data within each partition.

**Figure 7** illustrates the process by which a dynamically adjustable partition scheme may be implemented. When the new partition image is being de-compressed and the new application is about to be installed, the required disk space for the new application is read from the image file's parameters as shown at block **701** and a

determination made at block 703 whether the required space for correct installation and execution of the new application exceeds the pre-allocated space of the current (or previous) partition image. If the new application requires a larger (or additional) disk space, the preferred embodiment of the invention dynamically expands the available disk space of the expandable NOS partition 355 into the float partition 351 as illustrated at block 709. To complete this process, the re-partitioning utility compares the available size (provided during initial formatting of the drive) with the required size read from the image file and messages the disk controller to "move" the logical address boundary for the NOS partition to a specific memory address/location to accommodate the application as shown at block 707. The NOS logical boundary is thus moved to incorporate some (or all) of the float partition space thus expanding the NOS partition 355 into the float partition 351 to provide sufficient space for the decompressed image file to be installed and executed as shown at block 711. In the preferred embodiment, the re-provisioning utility checks for the usage of and space availability in the adjustable float partition 351 before performing partition enlargement in order to avoid erasure of data or overlapping of memory space allocated to different processes/applications. Notably, the re-partitioning utility (or processor) may first re-locate data (e.g., factory images, etc.) that exists within the float partition 351 to the latter physical addresses of the partition prior to extending the NOS partition 355. The process then ends at block 713.

In a related embodiment, when the new image file is retrieved from the network, the expandable image partition 357 may be enlarged into the disk space of the adjustable float partition 359 to accommodate the new image file. Accordingly, the content of the process steps illustrated in Figure 7 may be amended to recite image file and images partition in place of new application and NOS partition, respectively.



## **OPERATION OF RE-PROVISIONING UTILITY (CREATE IMAGE, APPLY IMAGE, RESTORE SETTINGS)**

5 The invention is an executable program that operates via software coded blocks, collectively referred to as a re-provisioning utility, which undertakes the various re-provisioning functions. In the preferred embodiment, the utility calls a series of program subroutines, which perform the operating system functions needed to create and restore images. Specifically, the subroutines provide the functionality required for transferring files, calling utilities to create images or apply images, and setting partitions to active and in-active. The subroutines further support restore operations from factory settings. These subroutines operate along with the special disk partitioning scheme that is required on the server appliance.

10 The re-provisioning utility provides a series of independent functions executed by program code, which are interlinked by a control program. Thus, in the preferred embodiment, re-provisioning utility comprises create images utility, apply images utility, and restore settings utility. Create and Apply images utility further comprises or is associated with program code for controlling FTP accesses required to transfer and receive image files to and from the network, respectively.

15 20 When an image file is desired to be created, the application is removed along with its associated operating system. The re-provisioning utility wraps/packages the application along with its associated files and operating system into a single file, which is then compressed and forwarded to a storage location. The storage location may be the images partition or a networked location that is accessible via file transfer protocol.

25 In order to provide a second application on the server, an image file of the second application is stored within the images partition 307 during initial

configuration of the server or later received from a networked site via FTP. The image file is first uncompressed and unpackaged and then the re-provisioning utility executes an install executable. The second application is thus installed on the NOS partition. The second application may be installed over the present operating system or along with its own operating system.

The re-provisioning utility automatically sets network settings for new images on the system, which is called by the OS of systems partition **303**. In one embodiment, prior to the start of the re-provisioning operation, the re-provisioning utility places the system's network settings/parameters (e.g., system ID, IP address, etc.) in a file that is forwarded to the images partition, from where it may later be accessed to restore the system parameters after the re-provisioning process is completed. The system's parameters may therefore be "re-installed" to provide similar operational and connection features to the original settings on the server. settings are stored as a file in the images partition **307**. Thus, after re-provisioning, the network and systems information/settings are conveniently restored.

**Figures 4A-4B** illustrates general processes by which various stages of the re-provisioning function is completed. Specifically, **Figure 4A** illustrates the process by which the apply images utility provides a new application to a server and the factory images are restored. According to **Figure 4A**, a scheduled command is issued to an appliance server as shown at block **401**. Then, the re-provisioning utility prepares the server for an imaging operation by storing away system ID and IP address information, etc. in a file in the images partition **307** as shown as block **403**. The server, while running on NOS application fetches a remote image and stores it in the images partition **307** as illustrated at block **405**. The process by which this is completed includes going out on the network to an FTP site, obtaining the image file via FTP, and storing the image file in the images partition. Following, the re-

provisioning utility changes the systems partition **303** from hidden to un-hidden and re-boots as shown at block **407**.

The system partition **303** overlays the image atop NOS partition as shown at block **409**, and then the system partition **303** is the set back to hidden and the server is re-booted as depicted at block **411**. Following the reboot, the system ID, IP address, and other parameters are retrieved from storage and the system's factory images are restored as shown at block **413**. When the server re-boots, the new application is initiated as shown at block **415**. According to the preferred embodiment, the same command may be sent to a large number of servers simultaneously to further multiply the efficiency of this method. Notably, if the system partition **303** is set un-hidden when the server re-boots, the boot sequence is controlled from the system partition **303**; otherwise the NOS is utilized to execute the boot sequence.

**Figure 4B** illustrates the process by which the create images utility provides an image file. The process begins when a user input is detected as shown at block **451**. Following, the system partition **303** is set to hidden and the server is re-booted as shown at block **457**. Following, the re-provisioning utility packages the current application from the NOS along with its operating system into a single image file a shown at block **459**. The single image file is compressed and stored in the images partition **307**. The system partition **303** is then set back to hidden and the server re-booted as shown at block **461**. Finally, the image file is transferred to a network storage location via FTP as shown at block **463**. In one embodiment, no local storage of the image file is required, and the image file is transferred directly to the network storage location.

**Figure 5** illustrates an appliance server system with automatic re-provisioning functionality as provided by the present invention. Appliance server rack **501** is

connected to Internet 503 and may be accessed by client system 505 via Internet 503. Appliance server rack 501 comprises several appliance servers, one of which is illustrated with drive partitions 303-309. First application 507 contained in NOS partition 305 may be replaced with second (new) application 509. During normal operation, the application that is currently in NOS partition 305 determines the functionality of the appliance server. Re-provisioning involves the removal of the first application 507 (as well as the associated OS) from the NOS partition 305 and subsequent loading of the second application 509 into NOS partition 305. Second application 509 may exist in local storage (i.e., images partition 307) or at an appliance storage location on the network. Accordingly a list of available, downloaded (via FTP) appliance images may be provided at a location on the network that is accessible to the ISPs upon request via FTP.

One feature of the invention is that when the partitioned servers are stacked on the server rack 501, there is no requirement for a mouse, keyboard or console, because all access to the appliance server(s) may be provided via the network. This further reduces costs associated with providing multiple server appliances.

In one illustrative embodiment, a user interface is utilized to receive the small number of user inputs and provide feedback to the user. In this embodiment, a re-provision image is created and represented on the user interface, which may be invoked from an appliance menu list available on the server or by right clicking an appliance icon. The user interface provides instructional help to guide the user through a series of dialog boxes to create a re-provision image. Each dialog box contains selectable buttons, which guide the user through the possible re-provisioning options. Alternatively, in another embodiment, user interaction is provided as textual (script) commands and arguments. Also, the commands to create and restore images

may be issued remotely, thus eliminating the need for a user interface or textual selection.

**Figure 6** illustrates an appliance server console or user interface **600** by which a user/sever personnel is able to initiate the automatic re-provisioning operation on the server. As shown, user interface **600** includes a display of available applications **601** and a selection of available options **603** to initiate various re-provisioning features executed via the re-provisioning utility. In order to accept a request from a user and perform a re-provisioning operation for the selected appliance server, the user interface **600** accepts user input (mouse-clicks, keyboard input, etc.) and communicates the request to the console agent of the selected appliance server. The agent accepts the re-provision request, performs the necessary re-provisioning functions utilizing the re-provisioning utilities outlined above, and then messages the result back to the user. The features illustrated in **Figure 6** are provided solely for illustrative purpose and are not meant to be limiting on the invention.

According to the preferred embodiment, whenever an image is restored, only the NOS partition is re-written. The appliance server attempts to create a remote image name and sends a Create Image command to the server appliance. When the server receives a positive acknowledgment from the appliance agent, the user is prompted that a Create Image operation is underway. Subsequent imaging commands are then disabled for this appliance. Following, the user receives an acknowledgment of the success or failure of the operation.

When the image file is created and the appliance re-boots, the re-provisioning utility transfers the image file to a remote storage location/device via FTP or stores the image file in the images partition. The results of the FTP operation are conveyed to the server. The server interprets the receipt of the message to mean that the create

operation is completed and cancels the timeouts, allow further imaging commands. The server further changes the properties of the appliance to indicate that imaging is not in progress.

When the server receives a positive acknowledgment, the user interface changes properties value of the server appliance to indicate that an Apply Image operation is underway. Subsequent imaging commands are then disabled for the server appliance.

### Error Capture

The invention further provides error reporting for re-provisioning operations. A log file is maintained so that if there is a failure during the re-provisioning operation (e.g., the operation "times out"), the customer is able to view the log file, if so desired, in order to debug the problem. In the event of corruption of the content of a partition or a program file, a recovery CD may be utilized to restore the factory default settings. In one embodiment, the log file contains an entry for each step of the re-provisioning operation, which displays (1) the Status/Error code that may be mapped to verbose status/error NLS messages, (2) the Date/Time, and (3) Coded status/error messages.

While an illustrative embodiment of the present invention has been, and will continue to be, described in the context of a fully functional data processing system, those skilled in the art will appreciate that the software aspects of an illustrative embodiment of the present invention are capable of being distributed as a program product in a variety of forms, and that an illustrative embodiment of the present invention applies equally regardless of the particular type of signal bearing media used to actually carry out the distribution. Examples of signal bearing media include

recordable type media such as floppy disks, hard disk drives, CD ROMs, and  
transmission type media such as digital and analog communication links.

Also, while the invention has been particularly shown and described with  
reference to a preferred embodiment, it will be understood by those skilled in the art  
that various changes in form and detail may be made therein without departing from  
the spirit and scope of the invention.

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